THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Benate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. Jergerson Davis presented a memorial of a num-ber of inventors of the United States praying that the bill now before the Senate to amend the patent laws, be postponed till next session.

PENSIONS. The Committee on Pensions reported adversely on numerous petitions of private individuals. Mr. Halz, from the same committee, reported a bill renewing the pension of the widow of Lieut. McKay. After debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. Mr. Douglass called up the bill for providing for the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, and then it was made the special order for January 25th.

ORDNANCE CAPTURED AT CONTRERAS. Mr. PEARCE introduced a joint resolution, relinquishing to the State of Maryland two of the cannon captured by the brigade under command of Gen Riley, at the battle of Contreras. He said Gen. Riley desired to present these cannen to his native State—Maryland. The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed. Heveral engrossed bills were read and passed.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN VERMONT.
On motion of Mr. PHELES the bill to change the places for holding United States Courts in Vermont was taken up, and the engrossment ordered.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was taken up.

was taken up.

Mr. Bantow continued his speech in opposition to
the bill. He pointed out, again, the serious injury to
Californians, and the unconstitutionality, of Mr. G win's

bill.

Mr. Gwin briefly replied, and on his motion, the bill in a all the amendments were referred to the Jommittee on the Judiciary.

THE LAND WARRANT SILL.

Mr. Underwood moved to take up the resolution making land warrants assignable. Lost.

Mr. Downs moved to take up the bill ceding certain verflowed lands to Louisians — Lost.

Mr. Mangum moved an adjournment — Lost.
Mr. Mangum moved an adjournment — Lost.
Mr. damum moved an executive session. — Carried.
After a short time, the Senate adjourned.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1851. SCARCITY OF SILVER.

Mr. Chandles (whig), of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a resolution, prefaced by a preamble, set ting forth the inconveniences resulting from the ex. portation of silver, and instructing the Committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coins of the United States, by diminishing their weight, or increasing the proportion of

minishing their weight, or increasing the proportion of alloy in the same, or both, to prevent their exportation, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Objection was interposed.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONTESTED ELECTION.
An ineflectual effort was made to call on the committees for reports, but the House resumed the consideration of the New Hampshire contested election case. Messrs. Diency, Hibbard, McLean, and Harris, of Himols, advocated the claims of the sitting member, Mr. Morrison, who is a democrat, and Messrs. Van Dyke and Duer speks for the contestant, Mr. Perkins, whig. Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

Affairs in Washington.

STRAMSHIPS TO CHINA-LAND WARRANTS-NAVAL COURT MARTIAL-THE COALITION IN MASSACHU-SETTS, &C.

The Naval Committee of the House will report a bill for constructing a line of steamships to China, but that will probably be the last of it for this session. The Senate committee are opposed to making land warrants assignable. This will probably be the end o this business

The Naval Court Martial is still going on. Captain Rudd, of the sloop Dale, by which, it is said. Commodore Jones shipped gold dust to New York, was under ex amination to-day.

The coalition between the Massachusetts democrat and free soilers, and the probable election of Mr. Summer to the Senate, has been received with much bitterness by the democrats here, particularly those

Gore, assistant clerk in the House, who died on Tues-day evening of typhoid fever, has not yet been filled There are about fifty applicants.

Letters post paid to Norfolk, will be forwarded to the

African squadron, by the ship John Adams, which sails or Africa on the 15th instant.

The weather is warm, and rainy.

Long, the Fugitive Slave, &c.

BALTIMONE, Jan. 9, 1851. Henry Long, the fugitive slave, passed through Saltimore this morning and reached Richmond this atternoon. He will go to Georgia, unless ransomed by

We have no mail South of Montgomery to night.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, &c.

Папиляния, Јап. 9, 1851 The Senate met at 11 o'clook, and was partially or ganized. Nothing important transpired, except the praying the Legislature to pass a resolution instruct ng Senators and Representa ive in Congress, to vote for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. After a spirited debate, the subject was postponed—the present motion

The House agreed, in conjunction with the Senate to accept the invitation of the committee in Philato accept the invitation of the committee in Phila-delphia to visit that city on Saturday, and dine with the authorities, merchants &c., to welcome Captain Mathewa, of the steamship City of Glasgow, the pio-neer of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line. The Hones then proceeded to nominate candidates for the office of U. S. Sanator, for the next Congress. A great number were proposed—among the most prom-linent of whom were, excenter Cameron, Judge Woodward, Henry E. Foster, Richard Brodhead, F. C., Habley C. J. Lessenill, Ger. Johnson, Joseph R.

Hubley, C. J. Ingersell. Gev. Johnson, Joseph R. Ingersell. Great excitement exists on the subject.

All the officers remaining to be elected have been disposed of. Never has there been known so many candidates. Several annual reports have been received from the departments.

Massachusetts Politics-Schooner Wrecked.

needed with to morrow.

&c. BOSTON Jan. 9. 1851.

The democratic members in caucus have agreed, by 65 to 6, to vote for Charles Summer, as U. S. Senator. The Post contains a letter from S. D. Bradford, a leading democrat, against the measure; and also the proedings of a democratic meeting at Salem, of the vame purport. He had been previously nominated by the freesoliers, and will be elected for the long term.
The racancles in the Senate were filled to day, and

The official rote for Governor, at the last election has been received, and foots up as follows:-

cattering 249
The schooner George and William, from Calais.

boundfor Now York, has been totally lost near Mount Desert. The crew were all saved. Servey for the Geneva and Lake Ontarlo

Rattread.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1851. The surveying party engaged to run the line for the construction of a railroad from Geneva to Sodus bay. Lake Ontario, commenced operations yesterday afterncon. Thus is begun one of the most important works

Consessati, Jac. 5, 1951.

Mosers, Irrin & Jones' pork house, on Deer creek. was destroyed by fire last night. About 500 barrels of lard were burned. There was no bulk meat in the house, and the barrel pork was mostly saved. Loss in stock, \$18,000; building, \$10,000. Fully incured.

Indiana Legislature. Indianarous, Jan. 9, 1951. A joint resolution has passed both branches of the Legulature, to go into an election for U. S. denstor.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate. By Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.

ALBANY, January 9, 1861. COUNTRY BANK NOTES.

Mr. Mondan presented a memorial of a large num. ber of merchants of New York, in favor of par redemption of country bank notes in that city.

Notices were given of bills to amend the genera milroad law, and the law in relation to the collection and assersment of taxes; for highway labor on nonand assessment of taxes; for highway labor on non-resident lands; to amend the act authorising the ap-pointment of commissioners to take proof of deeds; to amend the charter of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company.

A resolution was laid on the table, asking the Attor-ney General to report upon the present condition of the sultain reference to titles on the manor of Rensse-laerwick, and why they are discontinued, and whether the State has any claim to them?

ALBANY, January 9, 1851. PREE SCHOOLS AND RAILROADS.

Petitions were presented for a general tax for free schools, and for a reduction of railway tax.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

bill increasing the number of Justices of the Superior Court of New York, and enlarging their jurisdiction. The annual report of the Manhattan Bank was re-

The annual report of the Manhattan Bank was received.

The Governor's Message was appropriately referred to the several committees.

Bills were introduced to allow railroad corporations to hold telegraph stock; in relation to the election of railroad directors; in relation to the pilots of the port of New York; in relation to marriages and the solemnisation thereof; and amending the law relative to the registry of births and marriages.

Bills were noticed to prevent the removal of free citizens of the State without its limits, except upon criminal charges, and for the protection of mechanics and working men.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1851, Case No. 4, is on argument, Mr. Colliner answering Mr. Lord for appellants.

The Weather, &c.

BY MORSE'S LINE, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

BUSPALO, Jan. 9-9 A. M.

It has been raining for over three hours, and the snowls fast disappearing to day. Wind direct from the South. Thermometer 42 degrees above zero. Ba-rometer 22.

Thermometer 22 degrees above 1870. Barrometer 29.

6 P. M.—The therm imeter stands at 38 degrees above zero, and is falling. The wind has shifted to the west, and the baremeter has been falling all day. It has also rained during most of the day. The snow is molting fast, but the weather is now growing colder.

Rochestra, Jan. 9—9 A. M. Warm and raining fast. Wind south and there will be a heavy thaw. Thermometer 36 degrees above zero.

Oswgoo, Jan. 9—9 A. M. Strong south wind blowing. Indication of rain. Thermometer 24 degrees above zero.

Symacouse, Jan. 9—9 A. M.

The weather is very unpleasant this morning, and considerably warmer. Raining quite hard. Wind south. Thermometer 38 above zero.

Urrea. Jan. 9-9 A. M. Cloudy and unpleasant. A cold raw east wind blowing. Thermometer 25% above zero. Barometer 29.540. GENEVA, N. T., January 9.

The wind is blowing from the south, and rain is salling quite fast.

Cloudy, with south wind. Thermometer 32 degrees P. M.—It has been raining all day between Albany and Buffalo.

By BAIN'S LINE.

Boaron, January 9-12 M.

Cloudy-looks like rain. Thermometer 22 degrees

Cloudy, with wind at northwest. Thermometer 25 degrees above zero.

New Haves, January 9-12 M. Cloudy, with dark morning. Thermometer 28 degrees above zero. grees above zero.

BRIDGEPORT, January 9-12 M.
Cloudy and raining. Thermometer 30 degrees above

STAMPORD, January 9-12 M. Cloudy, and rains slightly. Thermometer 32 degree weather cloudy, and going to rain. Thermomete 30 degrees above zero.

MIDDLETON, January 9-12 M. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

Thermometer, in New York city, at 29 Wall street, at 12 M., yesterday, noted 38 degrees above zero.

JAN. 9.—This Board met at the usual hour, M. Morgans, President, in the chair. The minutes of last

Morgans, President, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read, and approved.

FRATTION REFERENCE.

POT the renewal of lease of pier foot of Dey street.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in answer to resolution requesting him to report to the Board the probable cost of oil lamps during the next year, to which he replied, that the cost of lighting the oil lamps, at the present price of the oil, will be \$15 per lamp.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Twenty-

Of Committee on Sewers, in two of sewer in Twentysecond street.

Of the Committee on Roads, in favor of changing
the grade of Forty-eighth street, between Tenth and
Eleventh avenues
Report of the Committee on Streets resommending
a concurrence with the Board of Assistant Alderman
in the adoption of the resolution permitting the New
York and Hariem Railroad Company to continue a
branch rail track, from Fourth avenue west, 300 lest
on Twenty-sixth street. Referred back
Report of the Commissioner of Atreets and Lamps,
on lamps and gas. Ordered to be printed and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.
By this report it appears that there has been erected
and lift, during the past year, 700 gas lamps, which,
with those before erected make the number amount to
5,570; during the same year, have been put up 730 oil
lamp posts, and there are now 6,732 oil lamps making
the whole number of public lamps 12,302, which will be
largely increased curing the present year.

Resolved, That the mode of application and the principles which govern the counsel of the Corporation is urging upon the State authority to borrow money, and to amend the charter, be considered and reported to this board by the Committee on the Law

Resolved. That the Committee on Law Department inquires and report to this board some rule to be observed in the mode of settling claim; against the Corporation, that shall be in conformity with the prosions of the charter Resolved. That a fountain be placed in Tompkins

the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Resolved, That Church street be extended, by outling through the blocks between Fulton and Liberty streets and continued of the same width below Liberty street, by widening Trinity Place on the west

Resolved. That the side or third railroad track now

lying on the Fourth avenue between Twenty-fifth and Iwenty seventh streets be removed forthwith. The Board then adjourned until 5 o'clock this

BOARD OF ANSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Jan. 9 - The Beard of Assistants met this evening. The Fresident in the chair, and a quoram of members in their places.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of concurring to pay Richard E. Hart 550 for damages dene to a horse by failing through a hole in the pier. Cencurred in.

Petition for lighting Barrow street with gas.—
Granted. This Board concur.

To light Biocomingdale road from Fortieth street to the point where it intersects the Teath avenue, with oil. Adopted.

Resolved. That it he referred to the Committee or ne point where it intersects the Committee on Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on

Fire Department to inquire and report as to the expediency of renewing the lease of house occupied by Hose Company No. 24, in Spring street. The Fugitive Slave, Long, in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 9th inst., speaking of the arrival of Henry Long, the fugitive slave, in that city, says:—The U. S. officers, with their prisoner, were met less night, on the arrival of the cars at the Kensington depot, by deputy U. S. Marshals Smith and Halzel, of this city, supported by thirty officers, under Police Marshal Keyser. The negro was conveyed from Kensington in custody of the U. S. officers, and a detail of Marshal Keyser's officers, in one of Glenat's combibuses, to the Baltimore depot, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, where he was placed in the ears, and started for the South in charge of efficers Talimadge. Brown, and De Angelis, of New York. The Marshal of Police also had a party of his officers stationed at the Baltimore depot, for the purpose of preventing any breach of the peace. No disturbance whatever, though, occurred. The slave was taken through Philadelphia without the alightest excitement. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE, LONG, IN PHILADELPHIA

The Banditti of the Isthmus. ATTEMPT TO MURDER DANDY COX, OF NEW YORK-THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY, ETC.

The Isthmus of Panama appears to be infested with bands of robbers. Indeed, there seems to be a regu-larly organized banditti, headed by a modern Riualdo Rinaldini, or a Robin Hood. We annex two accountsreceived by the Georgia and Grescent City-of robbe-Scarcely a steamer arrives from Chagres, without in-telligence of the murder, or the robbery, of a returning Californian. The immense amounts of gold dust and specie that are constantly passing over the Isth-mus, attract the attention of the rascals of the world. The following letter gives an account of the robbery

mus, attract the attention of the rascale of the world. The following letter gives an account of the robbery of Dandy Cox, a well known character of this city—of Dandy Cox, a well known character of this city—of Dandy Cox, a well known character of this city—of the road, when a stout, broad shouldered, agily looking Mexican, or Spaniard, came up in full speed, on a fine large, chemut colored mule, without shirt or hat, and his face and broast covered with blood. I hailed him as he passed, and asked where he was bound. He made no reply, but spurred up his mule, and on he rushed towards Panama. A few minutes after, a man came staggering to the hut, covered with mid, and bleeding, and inquired if there was any of us going to New York. Said ha, 'I wish you would call en Madam Cox, in Beekman street, and tell her that her husband has been robbed and murdered by a native, on the lathmus and that he could live but a few moments—that he went by the name of Dandy Cex. in New York—was on his return from California, and had come down in the steamer Tennesses."

We haid him on a blanket, washed and examined his wounds, and though bad, theught them not mortal. He had a long deep gash on the left breast, which reached the bone—the knife glanced, and saved his life. He had another deep cut on the right breast, and another on the side, and his right thumb ywas nearly out off. He told us that he had come from Cruces that day, looking after his baggage—that when we had a subje, and asked him if he, would like to ride? Ox and you have here he had so may have he had come from Cruces that day, looking after his baggage—that when we had a subje, and asked him if he, would like to ride? Ox and you have here he had a subje with him, and with his long knife, tried to kill him. Ox grappled with him, as he recovered from him and with his long knife, tried to kill him. Ox grappled with him, as he recovered from the head, and for a moment, cut his andward had had come from Cruces the head and he had not here to had he had not here to he ha

The Courier gives the following particulars of the great robbery of gold on the Isthmus:

great robbery of gold on the Isthmus:

PANAMA, December 24, 1850.

It is our disagresable duty to advise you that the specie train was attacked and robbed yesterday of about \$100,000. The particulars are as follows:

The last detachment had arrived yesterday, about 2 P. M., at a spot named the Guayabal, when the guard, Ramon Arias, was suddenly ordered to halt by five men, who appeared all at once on the side of the road iscuing from the woods. The guard, while looking at them, found his mules selzed by the bridles by five other men, who rushed forth from the opposite side of the road. All ten were armed. A double barrelled pistol was presented at him and fired but, lucatily, only the percussion cap went off. One of the party, a white man, then ordered Arias, in English to "go on," when he clapped spurs to his mule and eacaped to a house some half or three quarters of a mile distant, together with the muletters, leaving four mule loads of gold in the possession of the thieres.

On arriving at the house of Mr B, Quintero, Mr. Arias found another part of the train, waiting for his arrival to join the two detachments. The persons composing that detachment—part of whom were Dr. Paredes and a Mr. Thompson, on particing the road.

On arriving at the house of Mr B. Quintero, Mr. Arias found another part of the train, waiting for his arrival to join the two detachments: The persons composing that deta-iment—part of whom were Br. Paredes and a Mr. Thompson—on nearling the news, at once returned to the scene of the robbery, and found one mule still loaded, and that three of the loads had been carried on by the robbers; the load of the mule left beblind, consisting of a very heavy box, being, probably, too inconvenient for them to carry. The trail of the robbers was followed through the woods by the party until they came up with the thieres, when they commenced firing on them with their revolvers. The thieves, who were calculated to be sixteen in number, then laid down their loads and advanced on the party, returning their fire. The force of the party being insufficient to contend with such a number, and their revolvers being already discharged, they were compelled to retreat as specify as possible.

A despatch was at once sent to the writer, informing him of the circuratances just mentioned; it was received a little past five. The writer at once started full speed for the planes where the robbery occurred, leaving the Messra Hustado, of this place, to produce troops and send them after him, which was done within an hour; but as they arrived ions after dark, it was impossible to follow the trail of the thieves; but apured were placed at different points on the road to prevent the thieves from making their escape. With the foldiers arrived many of our personal friends, consisting of Mr. J. Hustado, Mr. R. Runnels, Mr. Ziebelto, Mr. Madaera. Capt. Ackerman, Mr. Follen, and others, making a tolerably large force, for whose kind assistance you as well as ourselves must feel deeply indebted.

At daylight this morning we all mustered at the spot where, making a tolerably large force, for whose kind assistance you as well as ourselves must feel deeply indebted.

At daylight this morning we all mustered at the robbers from our having secured the serv

found several cartridges, two pairs of white cotton stockings, a six-barrolled pisted, a felt hat, some pieces of a California newspaper, and a morecool leather ellipper.

Capt. Ackerman, Mr. Follen, and a part of the soldiets were left in charge of the baxes, and to convey them to Mr. Quintere's house, while the writer, Messra Runnels, Hustado, Ziebelto, Mosquera, Withy, Arias, and several seldiers, pursued the trait guided by Mr. Quintere; we followed the trait quitiled by Mr. Quintere; we followed the trait quitiled by Mr. Arias and several seldiers, pursued the trait guided by Mr. Quintere; we followed the trait quitiled by Mr. Arias in the seldiers to convince us we were not far distant from them, such as cartridges, broken boxes, hat therehiefs, &c. At 12 o'clock, wishing the good under Mr. Arias a charge to arrive to night in tiraces, in order not to delay the Crescent City. I despatched Mr. Arias back to Mr. Quintere's house to pack his loads and go on to Cruces. Our party followed up the trait for haif an hour longer, when we were audenly haifed and ordered to balt, or we would be fixed at. I at once ordered the colders of our party to fire, but before we could do so, a biunterbuss was discharged at us, and several pistot shots. We then commenced fixing at them, when fearing the thieves were daving our fire in order to attack us when unloaded, I ordered the soldiers to reserve their fire and charge the thieves. Mesars. Hustado, Runnels, Ziebeito, and myself, advanced on them, leaving the soldiers why were ensumbered with their muscels, to Hollow as quickly as possible. The thieves field, leaving the good they carried in their bundles reattered here and there is their dight. One of the thieves being wounded, we overtook him some 500 yards from the place we found them, his thigh bene was broken and more dible at the method hard their bundled with any appear, in this condition he had run be yacked at Mr. Arias. The samb refused to give also apportance, we found them, his thigh bene was broken and there is

hat, a pair of cassimere pantaloons, with embroidered suspenders; a fine Panama hat, worth twenty dollars; wadding, consisting of California newspapers; a double harreled holster pistol, and a cavalry pistol. After searching for some minutes, and finding nothing else in the neighborhood, we proceeded to the house of Bassienic, but could find nothing suspicious there. We then went back to Mr. Quintero's house, to procure ment to send for the wounded robber. On arriving there, we found Mr. Arias had discovered three small boxes buried in the mud on the road, on his return to Mr. Quintero's house. The point of one of the boxes sticking up, attracted his attention, and led to their discovery. Having heard the firing, he delayed his departure to Cruces until hearing from us. We then despatched six men, some soldiers, Capt A. and Mr. P., with a hammock to bring the wounded man, and next, with the same party of friends and Mr. A. wont back where he had discovered the other half mule load, feeling convinced that the missing half must be buried not very far distant. On searching the neighborhood, we found a small pool, on sounding which, the part we were in search of, consting of two packages, were discovered.

All the boxes found entire, will be despatched from

not very far distant. On searching the meighborhood, we found a small pool, on sounding which, the part we were in search of, conisting of two packages, were discovered.

All the boxes found entire, will be despatched from the Guayabal to morrow, at daybreak, to Cruces—the tin cases we have brought back to Panams, as we cannot discover their owners. We shall have them put up in weden boxes, and sent to the agent of the underwriters by the next steamer.

The wounded man has just been brought in and iodged in the military hospital. The wound is very severe, and as we found a piece of his thigh bone, about the size of a dollar, which had been broken and force it through the flesh, which we picked up about a hundred yards from where we overtook him, and as inflammation had already commenced, it is probable he will die to morrow or next day; he has asked for a confessor, and may probably be prevailed upon to make further disclosures, which may lead to the apprehension of the others.

On our return to Panama, we found an American answering to the description given of one of the thieves, by the wounded man. He could give us no account of where he slept last night, except that he had lost all his money, and left Panams for Graces this morning. As it was then 5 P. M., and he only some five miles on his way; and, moreever, had his heads scratched and clothet torm, as it in making his way through the woods, we arrested him on suspicion, and he is now in jail. To morrow he will be contronted with the wounded man to see if he was one of the party. Our suspicions respecting this man were constrained by finding that none of the persons living en the road had seen him pass.

We have left a rarty of soldiers on the ground to pursue the rest of the thieves, and it is probable we shall succeed in securing them. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the first white man ameng the thieves, it taken, dead or alive.

Of course, it is impossible for us to say at present, what boxes have been broken open, or whether we have recovered

thieves who we understand have been found in Central America, and two of them are now in custody.

Theatricat.

Benefit to Mas. Managea Michell.—We under stand that arrangements are being made to cire a benefit to Mas. Mitchell, wite of ex manager Mitchell, at Brougham's Lyceum, shortly. It will not be a complimentary benefit, but a charitable one, the lady, we are sorry to say, being in a state of destitution, and living solely on the donations of her friends and the public. We hope to be soon aske to give further particulars in reference to the matter, and express a hope that a handsome fund will be realized.

Bowar Theatrac.—The production of the new drama "David Copperfield," is witnessed every evening by crewded houses and with the warmest demonstrations of delight. The cast of characters is excellent. J. R. Scott performs the part of Pegotty, in admirable style—his personation of this character draws down repeated cheers. Miss Wemyss, as Emily, deserves the highest terms of praise and Miss S. Denin, as David Copperfield, sustains the character well. In short, all the artists ably sustain their respective parts. Go and see them, and you will be amply compensated for your visit. Miss Hiffert will sing a popular ballad, and the entertainments will terminate with the excellent drama of "Wallsee, the Hero of Scottand." with J. R. Scott in the principal character. The Sowery is hecoming one of the most attractive places of amusement. Excanwar Thearac.—The selondid comic talent of Messrs Richings wheatly. Whitney, Shaw, Mrs. About, Mrs. Isherwood, Miss Olivia and the pretty Miss Gougenheim is drawing respectable audiences to the metropolitan theatre every evening. Tengish, they again appear in the beautifully drawn comments, can the most finished piece of acting we have ever seen—he is a host in himself. Wheatley's for cannet be excelled, and the widow Crooby, in the hands of Mrs. Abbott, reserves all that an educated lady, whose digoined appearance and graceful, easy movements, can host in himself. Wheatley's f

Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Sherrett, Mrs. Hughes, and other eminent oftscheies contribute to make the Chambers street theatre the resort of all those who look for something bove the common place acting of the day. Miss Walters and M. Frederic will dance, the orchestra will play several beautiful pieces of music, and the entertainments will close with the amusing and favorite farce of the "Rough Diamond."

National Theatrie, Purdy, always introducing novelty, day after day, offers a very attractive bill for this evening. Knowie's beautiful play of "The Wife," will commone the performances. The part of Judico St. Pierre will be sustained by a young gentleman of this city, being his first appearance. No doubt the National will be crowded to witness the debut of this apprant for theatrical Jame. Miss Maivina will dance, and then the new and excellent burlesque of "Old King Cois" will follow, which will introduce nearly all the talented members of the company. The orchestra will next play a favorite overture, and the amusments will terminate with the amusing ballet of "The Frisky Cobbler." This bill must have the effect of filling every department of this popular establishment. Beotoman's broads—that his the standard of the favorite place of amusement, with a degree of pleasure which gives vent to the most enthusiastic cheering. Owens, se Ursha Heep, gives evidence of great comio talent; and Biscogham's Micawber is just what it sught to be purely natural Lynne, who is well known as a finished actor and excellent reader, represents Pegotty to the very life. But there is one character which deserves a special notice, and that is Mrs. Pegotty, by Mrs. Brougham's Micawber is just what it sught to be purely natural. Lynne, who is well known as a finished actor and excellent reader, represents Pegotty to the very life. But there is one character which deserves a special notice, and the risk men is well in dian." An afternation of Mrs. Pegotty. Rate Horn everybody knows to be a fascinating actives, which men is ability of the prof

Musical.

Chassav's Misorasts - We visited Mechanics' Hall on Wedserday evening, and although it was a clear half bour before the performances communed, yet there was not a seat unoccupied, and by the time the amusements commenced it was almost suffocating from the crowds who were hemmed in on all sides. The entertainments were excellent and though the prince of perfor operson tailings, kept the house in roars of laughter. Christy is in the full tide of success.

laughter. Christy is in the full tide of success.

Fallows' Missersta.—The performances at the beautiful hall, 444 Broadway, this evening, are for the benefit of S. A. Wells, the popular prime base of Fellows' Minstrels. Ha is an excellent performer, and deserves a crowded house. The programme contains some of the choicest piones of Ethiopeau minstrelsy, and the whole of the talented company will appear on the openion: and as the performers depend much on their benefits, we hope Wells will have a bung 47.

The Mail Steamship Ohio.
U. S. Stramship Ohio.
New York, January 8, 1861.

cues fer not earlier noticing your communication to the Baltimare Sun, professing to give an account of the late voyage of the Ohio. I hope whatever I may feel bound to say to you will be received with a proper feeling, as I act strictly from a sense of duty in

dicting some of your statements, calculated to injure my reputation, and that of my ship.
You say—'The Ohio was despatched on this voyage, carrying between three and four hundred souls, with but four boats, all of which were not capable of bear-ing more than seventy-five or one hundred individu-als."

ing more than seventy-five or one hundred individuals."

I am prepared to prove that the Ohio is as well provided with boats as most packetships. The idea of a ship carrying from three to eight hundred passengers, and a crew of one hundred, or more, being provided with a sufficient number of boats to carry all off, in case of wreck, is absurd. The boats of the Ohio are large, strong, pink-sterned boats, and, according to your own calculation, I should have at lease sixteen or twenty of these boats to accommodate the passengers and crew, and with double the number of passengers. as is frequently the case, I would require double the number of boats. Now, please tell me, sir, where, on board the Ohio, I can conveniently stow thirty or forty boats? Better send a tender with me at once. Again, you say:—

number of boats. Now, please tell me, sir, where, on board the Ohio, I can conveniently store thirty or forty boats? Better send a tender with me at once. Again, you say.—

"Her pumps were altogether inefficient, as they proved in the bour of danger."

The Ohio is amply and well provided with pumps. which were in perfect order when she left lievans, and which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been quite sufficient for any emergency; but human fore sight cannot provide against all dangers incident to a sea life; otherwise we would be as safe at sea as in our bedrooms on shore. Then—

Being a vessel of several thousand tons burthen, she left liavans with but a single engine, whose capacity was evidently unequal to the propulsion and preservation of so large a mass of metal and timber in stormy weather."

This is bare assertion, made without any knowledge of your own. My impression was, when I left Havans, that my single engine was quite sufficient; and I must have some stronger proof to the contrary than your assertion, before I shall be convinced that I behaved imprudently in attempting the voyage. However, we will leave that te shall be convinced that I behaved imprudently in attempting the voyage. However, we will leave that te ship masters, ship builders and engineers; and if they agree with you, then the great advantage of double engines over single, falls to the ground, and steamship owners may save themselves this enormous additional expense in future.

"She was inadequately supplied with spars and canvass to ride out the gale when steam failed." &c.

If the frigate Congress should unfortunately be dismasted during her present cruise, will any one blame the government because it did not provide her with steam apparatus before she left." The ohio is a steamship, and her rig is precisely what is required for a consting vessel news more than five or six days at sa, and in no danger of getting short of fuel. If I were going to make a long voyage in her, where economy of fuel was an object, I should rig

were not detected, we understood, until the fires were almost extinguished by the rising flood under the furnaces."

Is the captain bound to inform his passangers when ever he detects anything wrong on board his ship? I knew of the leak hours before I communicated it to any one. I was reluctant to alarm the passengers, and, if I had not required their services, two-thirds of them never would have known the ship had leaked at all.

"A vessel like the Oblo was kept affoat and brought into port, after she had been to strained as to break two or three of her. hog braces." by the efficient use of four ash buckets, or in other words, bailed out." &c.

With regard to the "hog braces." we were all deceived—none were broken—and, if all had been, it was a matter of little importance. These—hog braces?" are extra fastenings, with which but few ships are provided. Relating to the "ash buckets." they did us good service, certainly; and in the handling of them no man worked harder than yourself; but you appear to have forgotten that a large number of passengers were faithfully and constantly working at the pumps, to which we were quite as much indebted as to the "ash buckets." Those pumps were never out of order, except when choked with coal dust, than a few minumass sufficed to draw the boxes and clear them, when they were again at work. Well do I recoilect the music of their clatter throughout the long nights and days of our suffering. An unwithingness to discourace, you all, who were doing your best to free the ship from water with the rude implements put into your hand, alone prevented my informing you that I had far more confidence in the services of the pumps, than in your less of any sulfart friend. General Howard; but the

water with the rude implements put into year hands, alone prevented my informing you that I had far more confidence in the services of the pumps, than in your "she buckets"

No one appreciates more highly than I do, the services of our gallact friend, General Howard; but the General must do me the credit to admit that the suggestion for the organization which he carried out so efficiently, came from me; and if the General ever leasued a general order on board my ship, disbanding his forces, I can only say he forgot, for the first, and only time, what was due to me as captain of the ship. I pledge you my honor, I rever heard of this general order until I read it in your published account. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's hind and considerate department towards me. I can never forest; and I do not believe he ever said I told him the ship would go down in two hours. I declare, most emphatically, that I never raid so—and, that I never thought so.

After the gale was over, one of the engineers—not the chief engineer—did say, in reply to a playful question I proposed to him, that at one time he would not give twenty-five conts for the ship. As to his lear with regard to the machinery dashing out the ribs and sides of the ship, 'every engineer denies having expressed any such apprehension, and I do not think there is one of them silly enough to entertial for a moment any notion so supremely ridiculous.

I again repeat, Mr. Mayer, that I make this rejoinder with no unkindly feeling towards you; and now that you have had time to allay, in some measure, the very natural excitement under which you were laboring at the time you published that account, if you will take the redy for sea by the 26th hast. After all she has gone through, I have greater confidence and take greater pride in her than ever I hope some time to admit that there is a good deal of exaggeration in all the details, growing out of seanty and incorrect information rurnished you by others. The Ohio is expected to be ready for sea by the 26th hast. After all she has g

BRANTZ MAYER, Esq., Buitimore.

The Forrest and Willis Affair.

The Forrest and Willis Affair.

Mr. N. P. Willis takes this meshed of suggesting to Mr. E. Forrest, that the innocence of a lady—(the vindication of the honor of Mrs. Forrest)—is a cause now pending in the courts of law; and sobmize this question to Mr. Forrest, whether, in proper deference to a woman, as well as to justice—both he and Mr. Willis being necessary parties to the coming trais—the rights of the lady should not be first attended to, without the risk of being delayed or defeated by leaser differences between Mr. Willis and himself.

Mr. Willis auggests to Mr. Forrest that the profane, abusive, and low language, with which he assailed Mr. Willis on meeting him recently in a public street—the disturbance of an audience of a crowded theatre, on the same evening, by loud and offensive braggedocion and completions genures and head-shakings—and the thus annoying and terrifying Mr. Willis wife—the only lady who had accompanied him to the theatre or who was under his charge at the time)—are needless inflictions upon the public, and upon those innocent of offence egainst her. Forrest

Mr. Willis suggests also, that, although the term for which Mr. Forrest was "bound over to keep the peace" has just expired, yet the above mentioned unprovoked hostilities are steps very closs upon crimes punished by the penitentiary—out of which it is important to Nre. Forrest that Mr Forrest should be kept, if possible, till his necessations against her have had a fair hearing, and her innocence a lair defence.

MR. FORREST'S CAED.

JANUARY S. 1851.

My attention having been called to a card of N. P. Willis, in this morning's Dribone. I deem it proper to state that his charges are consciously takes. It is take that I used towards him, in the street, profune, abusive, or low language. It is faire that the audience at the theatre was disturbed by any load talking of mine-for I spoke in my ordinary tone of volce, or hy may continuous my my next. But if and the set the theatrs was disturbed by any loud talking of mine—for I spoke in an ordinary tone of voice—or by any gestieulations on my part. But it is true that, on blonday afternoon last, I met N. P. Willis, on the Fifth avenue, and there addressed him in these words.—'You infernal cooundre, liar, and coward, this is the first time I have seen you fines the horse-whipping I gave you in June last. Don't turn pale; I will not lay violent hands upon you.' And he smeaked away, without making a reply. Conscious that he was the viola or of my dome-lie hearth, and had desecrated and deselated a once happy and obserted home he could not utter a single word.

On the evening of the rame day I again met him in the lobby of the Opers House, and repeating the just epithets applied to him the same day. I expressed tay astonishment that one so degraded and infamous should show himself in a respectable assemblage. Mr. Willis then walked into the dress circle, and thea, for the first time, it know he was accompanied by ladies. I did not speak to him after.

As to the absurd allusion of Mr. Willis, with regard to the penifentiary, I have only to remark, that no one day family was ever a sentenced felou, and which unfortunately for him the criminal records of a cister. State too plainly show was the merited fate of one "whose veins bore blood like his."

I do not know how other men feel and act under the perfectution and dilegal prosecutions with which i have been lately assailed—mough to wreck a man whose only effecte has been by fair and legal mass to cant a mortal legracy. But this I know, that not to have acted as I have done towards. F. Willis, I must have been either more or less than man.

January 9, 1851.

Domestic Missellany.

Domestic Miseellany. There were sit deaths in Providence, R L., during

the year 1870.
Snow tell to the depth of three Inches, at Montgomery, Afa., on the 2d instabl. t

Additional Interesting Central American Intelligence.

OUR NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE GRANADA DE NICARAGUA, NOV. 30, 1860. Increase of Yankees and Yankee Hotels-The Cost of Travel by this Route-The British Outwitted -Americans in Trouble, &c., &c.

Never, since Columbus first displayed the ban-ner off Ferdinand and Isabella to the astonished natives of the western hemisphere, has this portion of Central America been visited, at one time, by so many of the Anglo-Saxon race. This city, in July last, cou'd boast of but one hotel; now there are fifteen, each displaying either the stare and stripes or the Nicaraguan flag. Every town from this to Realejo, has been aroused from sleep much longer than that youchsafed to Rip Van Winkle, by the magic tread of Los Yankees universales.

The natives seem astonished at the change, and instead of hatching revolutions, put their wits to work to make the most of this quasi transit-this silver shower."

On account of the representations made in Caliornia respecting this route, many Americans who have left the gold diggings, either from choice or necessity, were induced to try it. They were told that they could cross this

who have left the gold diggings, either from choice or necessity, were induced to try it. They were told that they could cross this State in a week or ten days, at an expense not exceeding ten or fifteen dollars. But in this case, asin that of Hayne vs. Webster, "the vigor and success of the war has not come up to the high and lofty sound of the manifesto." The average cost to each passenger crossing by this route, is fifty to seventy-five dollars; and the time consumed twenty-five to thirty days. From Realejo to Gransda, some aspire to mules and horses; others, more humble, or with less means, come in carts. From here to San Juan they are conveyed in canoes and piraguas, and such has been the excess of passengers over the means of water transportation, the price of passage, which was formerly eight and ten dollars, has advanced to fifteen and twenty; and boats that can shelter from the weather but ten or fifteen persons, take thirty or forty; and I am told one is to leave, to-morrow, with sixty. Each passenger furnishes his own provisions, and the boat stops, once each day, for cooking. Six to eight days is the time required from this to San Juan.

I have heard many complaints made of the treatment on shipboard from San Francisco. The vessels not having been supplied with a sufficient quantity of provisions and water, l judge from what I see and hear, that the gold hunters will not loss sight of the animal till they reach home.

We are very anxious to know who is to succeed Mr. Squier, as Charge to Central America. We need a minister here more than ever, and one of no ordinary calibre. He should be clothed with large powers; the United States naval force in the Pacific should be put in communication with him as often as once a month, and subject to his orders when required for the protection of the commercial and personal rights of our feltow-citizens. The customs of this country, the laws, and, above all, the manner of administering them, are very different from our own. It needs no prophet, then, to forcell

our government.
In the year 1848 and 1849, a very intelligent gentleman, by the name of Robert W. Hoit, a native of New Hampshire, formed, with some of the leading men in San Salvador, isolading the President and other officers of the government, a company for the purpose of erecting in that State a cotton factory, saw mill, grist mill, and other machinery. The government granted them a monopoly for ten years, and a bounty on exports, amounting to twenty-live thousand dollars. In the fall of 1819 Mr. Heit proceeded to the United States, with letters to Mr. B. Blanco, agent for his associates, for the purpose of purchasing machinery. In April of this year a lot of machinery was shipped in one of Mr. Blanco's vessels, via Cape Horn. On the 27th of May, Mr. H. sailed from New York for San Juan, accompanied by three operatives and a female—the latter to superintend the domestic affairs, and introduce Yankee modes of cooking among the natives. He also brought with him several large chests, containing tools, cooking utensits, and small machinery. He arrived in States and small machinery. He arrived in States of the United States would be thus milled with if our government was properly represented here! A similar case, in Costa Rica, has been brought to my notice, where, it seems, our government is treated with contempt. Shall these things be? Nous verous

Estados Unidos.

and the Tammany Scelety. The Annual Ball of the ancient and honorable So-The Annual Ball of the ancient and honorable Scienty of St. Tammany, came off on the evening of January 8th, at the old Wigsam. The large room of old Tammany was elegantly festooned and decorated. The attendance was amail. Among the invited guests were the late Scanter Dix. Capt. Sands, and Lieut. Schob. U. S. N., new commanding the steamer Ohlo, Purser Levi B. Slamm was also, for the first time in some years, upon the old stumping ground as one of the invited The suppor, given by the Sachema, which was distinct from that at which the ladies sat, and purely political, was an excellent affair, and would have gone off with great harmony had it not been for the unexpected appearance of John van Buren. The organ placed in the great council chamber by Mr. Ethen, when the obsequies of the late Richard M. Johnson were celebrated, did not effectually assuming the unterlifed democracy belonging to the Old Wigsam. We were, at first, at a loss to ascertain the reason why so many of the chiefs and their squars were abent from the "kintshay." but we were calightened upon the subject before support time. It appears that the various tribes of Tammany (the hundred and to celebrate the micralle arrangement with a great dance, it being distinctly understood that there should be no ambuscade, or in other words no cheasing en the occasion. At a great meeting of the tribes the Grand Sachem, unfortunately selected for the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, a brother who was an a socuting party at Buffalo 12 1848 and fought hard for the Buffalo platform: this selection induced the regular tribe to back out from the dame, and, ensaginedly, the tickets couldn't be soid nor would the ladies come. In the arrangements, the council of Sachems were appointed a committee of invitation, Atter most of the invitation sweet issued, the scout referred to obtained a blank Invitation, and sent it to that librations and talented action of a renowned Kinderhook eage, John Van Buren.

When John was the shade ticken. The company remained which ciety of St. Tammany came off on the evening of January 8th, at the old Wigsam. The large room of

erobably he treated with such disressent as an anney and insuit him. He came to deliver a spetul had to gooday without effecting his purpose,